That is a long word, but we mean it all—every letter of it. We will open our new store under New Ownership, New Management and New Departments, Thursday morning, January 6, 1898, with clean cut new methods and new goods. As an earnest of what you may expect of us the coming year, we make some prices for your consideration. This sale for only 10 dayscount them-closes Saturday, January 15th, at 9 p. m.

The Oddment Counter will contain remnants, odd pieces and ends from different departments, located in the middle of main aisle, first floor front. Cut prices here.

Many good things in our Dress Goods Department; which contains hundreds of pieces of goods to select from. The prices will be made much lower than ever for this sale. Silks, Velvet, Satin, Woolens, Worsteds, Mixed and Cotton Bargains Everywhere is the

Colored Cambrics 3e a yard for this 100 yards silk thread in black and

colors, 5c a spool. 200-yard spool linen thread, 5c a

#### We mean to make this our greatest mid-winter sale.

There has been large advances in all There has been large advances in all linen goods, but we will make some prices that are lower than the lowest ever made. Towels, Napkins, Taqle Cloth Goods, Toweling. We have the goods and the prices to back up our as-

5 cases Lonsdale bleached muslin at 5c a vard for this sale.

2 bales yard wide brown muslin at 3c

3%c a yard.
2 bales yard wide brown muslin at
4%c a yard.

Every yard of these goods are worth from 14 to 340 a yard more than we

5 cases ofstandard 64x64 cloth. Prints at 3%c a yard. Mourning, Indigo Blue, Gray, Fancy and Shirting-for

this sale only.
One case of 4-4 bleached muslin at 4c

# DEPARTMENTS

On Second Floor.

#### CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS. BOOTS and SHOES.

We have finished off the second floor We have finished off the second floor of our building and have la.ge, well lighted rooms. A new and up-to-date line of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Scarfs, Suspenders, Socks, Overalls, etc., at prices lower than the lowest. We make our bow to our customers with a bran new stock of Boots and Shoes on second floor. We ask a look

Shoes on second floor. and comparison of prices, quality and style with any store in the city. We have no old out of date goods to cut the price in two and make believe they are cheap, but new, well made, good wear and stylish stock to sell you at less prices than anywhere else.

10 - 14 cotton blankets at 35c, 452 All wool blankets at \$2.33 a pair Worth \$3.50.

Closing out] feather pillows below cost. Stands and center tables at a bargain;

Jackets and Capes-Here is where we have unusual great values. We have been selling new up-to-date garments against last year styles of some other stores and beat them every time and from now on we will do still better. Call and see. Children's Jackets and Reefers at

98c and up.

Table oil cloth at 121/2c. Good for this sale.

If you wish a sewing machine, we can furnish it for less money than any other house. Call, send or write for our prices.

We have made great improvements in our grocery department and will be prepared to give you better service and lower prices than ever. Our lacettees and bigoinst the law, they must make pro-for handling large lots is better and bigoinst the law, they must make pro-tense of sincerity by delivering speeches lower prices than ever. Our facilities their backers all manner of things features will be added to assist our against the law. This pleases the officerapid service here.

Every department will be improved in every way we can for more satis-factory work. Bright, obliging, and efficient salespeople will be at your service. We have a tollet and dressing m for the use of our lady patrons and their friends.

Special sales in each department from time to time.

# Hutchison's Bargain

No. 169 Front Street. judged." Marietta Ohio,

# THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

Congress, as a Body, Rather Likes Its Provisions.

Many Speeches Are Made Against It for the Purpose of Pinenting the Office-Seckers at Home.

[Special Washington Letter.] There is a great deal of humbug in the proceedings of congress; and the people ought to know it.

It often happens that some subject is debated for days and days in the senate and house of representatives, and it all ends in talk, without the enactment of a law.

There is a reason for this. It is plain to close observers. The statesmen never intended, from the first, that anything should happen, except time-killing talk. And all the while, the people have been reading the newspapers, and wondering how it would end. The people are thus disappointed some-

times, because they are misled.
You have recently been reading de-bates about the civil service law. Some statesmen have defended the law against the bitter attacks which have been made upon it. Those men have been sincere. But some of the men who have attacked the law have been insincere. While arguing against the law, they are really hoping that it will not be repealed.

Strange as this paradox may seem, it is true. The civil service law has saved the political scalp of many a congressman. The representatives must be reelected every two years, or they drop out of public life. All of them are ambitious to continue in the business of statesmanship. They depend upon po-litical friends who work for them to keep them in popular favor. Those friends naturally want rewards for their political services. The only way to secure reward is to seek and obtain federal office. For this boon they depend upon their congressmen. If the congressmen cannot help the men who help them they will soon find themselves politically friendless, and will lose their exulted positions.

Under existing circumstances, the a yard.

2 bales yard wide brown muslin at and backers: "This civil service law is" so administered that no offices can be obtained, except after examination by the civil service commission. It is a law which never ought to have been enacted. But, being on the statute books, and being enforced, we cannot get around it."

That, you see, makes the officeseeker angry at the law, instead of being angry with the congressmen. All of their wrath is directed at the civil service law, because that law keeps them out of office. If it were not for the law, they would be howling mad at their congressmen.

Now, suppose the law should be re-



GEN. GROSVENOR (O.). will ask nothing more and will take nothing less than a change in this law.")

which the congressmen would be placed. It is officially reported that during the past year there were 50,000 appheations for federal appointment made through the civil service commission, and that many people were examined. Lamps, fully trimmed, at 12½c 15c and that many people were examined.

Of course, but few were finally appointed.

But, supposing that the civil service law should be repealed, it is safe to assume that there would be ten times as many people apply for office, when they would not be obliged to pass examination. Consequently, the congressmen would have half a million of officeseekers on their backs, clamoring for office and demanding office or trouble.

Under such circumstances can you imagine that the congressmen really want the law repealed? Not a bit of it. On the contrary, the civil service law is a safeguard for them. It protects them against the political henchmen and office-seekers. But, inasmuch as the statesmen have talked and written to seekers at home, and it does no harm in Washington city. No matter whether the administration of that law is a successor not, it enables statesmen to make strong excuses for not getting their friends into office. Who would suppose for a moment that the congress men really want to repeal a law which is useful to them, and the existence of which keeps many of them in office,

year after year, for many years? Of course there are statesmen and politicians in both houses of congress. with a preponderance of politicians over the statesmen. Some of the honorable gentlemen who have been talking against the civil service law are honest in what they say. It would be unfair for any correspondent to criticise them individually and say who is sincere and who is incincere. That would be a violation of that highest of all laws: "Judge not, that ye be not

During the recent discussions Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, was the most ve-

hement denunciator of the law, and Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, was the foremost defender of the law. Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, was also prominent as a defender of the law and the manner of its administration. It is a singular fact that Gen. Grosvenor has long been regarded as one of the most stanch po-

litical friends of President McKinley,

and yet he denounces the law which the president is trying so hard to enforce. A shrewd politician suggests to the writer that "may be McKinley is not so much in favor of the extreme enforcement of the law as he is supposed to be. It seems to me that he is acting on the principle enunciated by Gen. Grant, that 'the way to secure the repeal of a bad law is to give it extreme and rigid enforcement.' It is not altogether unlikely that McKinley extended the civil service classification to make the extreme administration of the civil service law obnoxious. Therefore, it is not



H. V. JOHNSON (IND.).

("Mr. Speaker, I cannot keep my seat.") surprising that Gen. Grosvenor should be doing his part in congress to make the law unpopular."

That is supposition; but to one experienced in the ways of politicians it does not seem to be an improbable view of the actualities of the situation, Gen. Grosvenor is one of the best men in congress, and President Mckinley is one of the purest men ever known in public life. Both of these are politicians, and yet both of them come fully up to the measure of true statesmanship. There is nothing partisan in the true administration of the civil service law. People everywhere, however, are divided in their views concerning the manner and method of its proper enforcement.

The debate of this question incites the thought heretofore expressed in this column of correspondence; that is, are not the offices made too tempting by the large salaries attached to them? There is a reason for everything in this world, and there must be some reason for this terrific clamor for the spoils of office.

But it is perfectly natural, after all. If John Doe gets a nomination to congress, and his success is largely due to the political management of Richard Roe, it is only natural that Richard Roe should expect some sort of reward. When John Doe comes to congress he gets a salary of \$5,000 per annum, and that looks pretty big at home. Nevertheless, the cost of living in Washington, according to the style expected of congressmen, is very great, and the congressman cannot afford to pay money to Richard Roe for having stood by him in the past, and for standing by him in the future. But Richard Ros wants his reward, and he applies for office. Of course the congressman ought do something for him, if he can.

That sums up the original cause of office-seeking, but it does not suggest the cure. The plain people of our country will in their own way and in their own time settle this question once for all and take it out of the realm of discussion.

The fate of this much-discussed law may be settled in the debating societies of the country. Let the young men take it up, discuss it, argue it and reach conclusions concerning it. There is no more fruitful theme to-day before the people. It will be found that the young men in all of our cities and villages have views; and when they make a study of the subject, ascertain all of the facts, take particular interest in the theme and reach conclusions, they will be about right. Then, when political campaigns are fought, they will instruct their representatives what to do, and it will be done. Many a public question has thus been settled in the debating societies long before the statesmen were able to reach conclusions thereon. They usually obey popular opinion as soon as it crystallizes so that they cannot mistake it.

It has been the care of the narrator of this story to refrain from expressions of opinion. This is merely a narration of facts as they appear to one who is closely observing public men and public affairs. The reader will not reach the conclusion that all men in congress are insincere, or that a majority of them are not in earnest in their congressional utterances. Nevertheless, it is true that on this subject, and on many other subjects, speeches are made as Congressman Sunset Cox once said. for home consumption."

By that he meant that many speeches are made here, not for the purpose of Meeting legislation, but for the purpose of having the people at home read he speeches and consider what event men they have sent to the national cand tal to represent them. With this understanding, the people who rend congressional debates will give them such

weight as they deserve. SMITH D. FRY.

Weaving Cloth on the Blas In a process of weaving cloth "on the bias" the weft is woven diagonally intothe warp, so that when the piece is ent straight across the bias materia; is obtained. Ordinary looms can be medified for the work, and the cloth can be used for clothing, as well as for the purposes for which bias material is

usually employed.



A MIRROR OF FASHION

Paris and New York
Fashions
A Colored Fashion
Supplement
Cut Paper Patterns
A Bi-Weekly Pattern
Sheet

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of Paris and New York. Once a month the Bazan will issue, free, a colored fashion supplement. Cut paper patterns of certain gowns in each number will be made a feature. These will be sold in connection with each issue at a uniform price. The Bazan will also publish biweekly, free, an outline pattern sheet.

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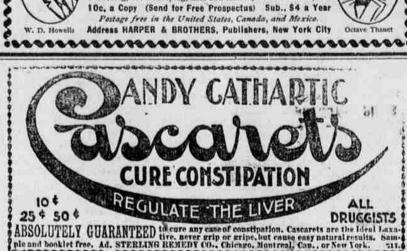
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THE STURGEON CATCH.

Canadians Say We Are to Blame for Depletion in Lake of the Woods.

One of the most valuable of the Canadian island fisheries was the sturgeon catch in the Lake of the Woods. It is now learned that this splendid fish is nearly exterminated in the lake as a result of the unchecked ravages of fishermen during the last few seasons. It is reported that as much as three or four carloads of offal and eggs frequently pass over the Canadian Pacific railroad from Rat Portage in one week. Five or six years ago the eggs of the sturgeon were worth \$10 to \$15 a keg. The demand has now increased the price to \$50 a keg, says the New York

Dominion officials say that the decline of this fishery can be traced directly to American depredations. A small corner of the Lake of the Woods lies within American territory, and while, the Canadian authorities say, they allowed only 40 nets altogether in the lake itself, the Americans had not less than 200 or 300, and were catching, in their own territory, a much larger supply than their Canadian competitors. Therefore, when the dominion government saw that their efforts were futile to cope with the depredations of the Americans, they gave their own lessees a free hand to take all the sturgeon they could capture.

The Reduction Will Be Accepted.

AMESBURY, Mass., Jan. 8.—Notices were posted in all departments of the Hamilton cotton mills Friday that on January 17 a reduction of 11 1-9 per cent, will be made in the wage scale The reduction will probably be accept ed by the 800 employes.

Confesses His Crime. BERLIN, Ont., Jan. 8.-Jas. B. Allison, the 17-year-old farm laborer, who is under sentence to be hanged Feb ruary 4 next, for the murder of his employers wife, Mrs. Emma Orr. near Galt, on the morning of August 9 last, has made a confession of his crime.

The "Demon Reciter." Pants, Jan. 8 .- The Figure says that the duchess of Marlborough (formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt) has been led by the praise of injudicious friends to overrate her elecutionary gifts to such an extent that her "victims" have nicknamed her the "Demon Reciter."

Detained by Sickness. DEFIANCE, O., Jan. 8.—Owing to sickness in his family W. B. Hill is regretfully compelled to decline the invitation to be present and speak at the Columbus St. Jackson's Day banquet. He was to have spoken on "Old-Time Democracy.'

dian, P. McDonald, at the Claremont rink in half race Friday night. The contest was a very close one, the winner doing the distance in 1:27 3-5. Maj. Butterworth Better.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Jan. 8. - Hon. Benjamin Butterworth is still improv-

VIENNA, Jan. 8 .- It is rumored here that the Austrian warship Pola will be sent to Chinese waters.

A Girl Falls Six Stories. Toleno, O., Jan. 8.-Friday evening Miss Kittle Ryan, whose home is in Sandusky, fell six stories through the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Representative Seth Brown Saturday recommended Wm. H. Baum for postmaster at Batavia, O. There is no contest.

For Boying Votes. West Union, O., Jan. 8.-Among the indictments reported by the grand jury Friday afternoon was one for C. E. Maiers for buying votes.

# Bicycles Built and Repaired.

New parts for any wheel in stock or made to order at

# SALZMAN'S MACHINE SHOP.

225 Ohio St. Marietta, O

Front street and see CALL AT the nicest assortment NO. 201. of lamps ever brought to this city.

Decorated Stand Lamps, 65c, 85c, \$1.25. Banquet Lamps, \$1.22, 1.75, 2.75, 3.15. Choice Onyx Stem Lamps, \$3.10, 4.00, 4.60. Best Onyx Stem Lamps, \$6.50, 7.50.

Candle Sticks, Wax and Paraffine Candles, Fancy Burnt Match Holders, Gas, Electric and Combination Chandeliers

Globes and Shades. Gas Stoves and Brass Goods.

The genuine Welsbach lights (no infringments) at reduced prices. Agent for the Star Acetylene gas machine. Don't forget the place-201 Front St.

M. McMILLIN.

Agent for Cincinnati Commercial

# DR. MOTT'S



The only safe, sure and reliable Female Pill ever offered to Ladies. Especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

and take no other. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Sold by Curtis & Hutchman, Marietta

PILES! PILES! PILES!

New York, Jan. 8.—Leroy See, the piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itchdian. P. McDenald at the Canang at once, acts as a poultice of the control o ng at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr Williams's Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Sold by CURTIS & HUTCHMAN, Marietta, O. Sent by mail, 50c. and \$1.00 per box.

Examination of Teachers

Benjamin Butterworth is still improving, though slowly. Dr. Morton said until 2p. m. at the Marietta High School, on Friday night that he has a chance to get well.

To Go to Chinese Waters.

To Go to Chinese Waters.

Of Washington Co. will be held from 8 a. ra until 2p. m. at the Marietta High School, on the Second Saturday of each month except January, July and August.

MARIIN R. ANDREWS.

Pres. B'd of Examiners.

Sheriff's Sale.

Eliza J. Bragg, Plaintiff.

Sandusky, fell six stories through the elevator shaft at the Monticello apartment house, and was almost instantly killed.

Postmaster at Batavia, O.

Washington, Jen.

Washington, Jen.

Washington, Jen.

Washington, Jen.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1898, at lociock p m., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: Situate in Washington county, State of Ohio and Town-ship of Warren, lowit: One hundred and sixty acre lot No. 381, in Town No. 3. Range No. 9. Section No. 13, except 2 acres off the east end thereof

hereof

a ppraised at \$1,880.06. Terms cash.

JOHN S. McCALLI-TER,
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